

If Harold Wilson, new chief of Britain's Labor Party, becomes Prime Minister in the next British general election, Britain won't be assured a warm welcome on the Continent. For Labor's cousin, the German Social Democratic Party, has been horrified in recent weeks by two aspects of Mr. Wilson's program. In his Cardiff speech, which the German press has described as "notorious," he went beyond a mere restatement of the views held by the late Hugh Gaitskell, and called for Western recognition of the present eastern borders of West Germany and de facto diplomatic recognition of East Germany. His statements on Berlin have been interpreted as premature

Abroad

and unwarranted surrender of bargaining positions with the Soviets, and his plans for nationalization of British industries go far beyond the vestigial socialism of the German Socialists, whose entire economic philosophy has been undermined by the tangible results of Erhard's application of classical economic principles. The ideal of socialist brotherhood across the Channel may be in for a rough crossing—how rough, one may guess in the next weeks from the German Socialists' reaction to the welcome Harold Wilson receives in Washington during his visit this week.

TEL AVIV

THE HARNESSSED SUN

For several years Israel has been working intensively on the problem of utilizing solar energy. A solar laboratory has been set up with a staff of 25 research professors plus several score technicians. Many devices are currently being field tested in this land of abundant sunshine. Thousands of solar water heaters are being installed on the roofs of houses and apartment buildings each year, and are giving satisfactory year-round service. Solar power generators have also been developed, which are expected to be able to supply electricity to villages unconnected with the major power grids. Export of one successful design of water heater has begun on a considerable scale to Mediterranean and African countries.

ATHENS-ANKARA

MILITARY MANEUVERS

According to reliable sources, Turkey has added three divisions, including one armored, to its defense along the Bulgarian border; has beefed up its garrisons along the Iraqi border, where trouble may arise from the thousands of Kurds on Turkish soil who sympathize with the Kurdish rebels in Iraq and Iran; and has strengthened its guard along the Syrian border, where smuggling has flourished in the past. Both Greece and Turkey, which have begun to receive U.S. materiel in the program to modernize their armed forces, will hesitate to bear any additional NATO

burden involved in nuclear weapons. Possibly to offset the withdrawal of U.S. missile bases—and the wave of anti-American sentiment which resulted therefrom—major NATO war games will be played this summer in the Greek and Turkish areas, and starting this June the island of Crete will be built into a training center for missile crews (Nike, Hawk, Sergeant). The center will be directed by U.S. experts, seconded by Greek forces, and will offer missile training to military officers from West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, France, Holland, and Turkey.

RABAT, MOROCCO

SHIFTING SANDS

King Hassan II's trip to the United States this week interrupted extremely delicate negotiations between Morocco and Libya on how best to offset the growing strength of Nasser in the Arab world. Three developments in recent months have almost forced Morocco and Libya into closer cooperation against the Nasserite ambitions. 1) The rise of Algerian strongman Ben Bella and his boast that Algeria will be the dominating power in the Maghreb which has already soured Algerian-Tunisian relations. 2) Nasser's intervention in Yemen on the side of the revolutionary forces with the threat that poses to the



BEN ROTH AGENCY

Papas London Sunday Times

"... so the Army took over the government, which was governed by the Army, which took over the government, which was governed by the Army, which..."

royal houses of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which are, like Libya and Morocco, monarchies. And 3) the recent coups in Syria and Iraq by pro-Nasser army officers and the current negotiations among the three countries to establish a loose federation. Libya, whose oil-rich territories border on Egypt, has felt itself under increasing pressure from Nasser as the flame of revolution has swept south from the Turkish border to the Gulf of Aden. An entente between Hassan II and Idris I could be the cornerstone for an anti-Nasser power bloc along the southern and eastern Mediterranean made up of Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and perhaps even Lebanon.

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